

For Sale.
JUST ARRIVED.
(From "Peter Denny.")
FINEST FLORENCE OIL, for Salad, at \$6 per dozen.
Apply to
G. DUBOST & Co.,
Hongkong, June 5, 1868.

FOR SALE.
Ex "Chase" and "Peter Denny."
RAUGHT BEER in Hogsheads and Kilderkins.
Draught STOUT in half Hogsheads.
Apply to
MORGAN, LAMBERT & Co.,
Hongkong, June 2, 1868.

FOR SALE.
A CABRIOTET PHÆTON, with driving Seat in front, Fashionable SHAPE, HOOD, LAMPS, &c., a very Handsome CARRIAGE.
Apply to
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.,
Hongkong, June 1, 1868.

FOR SALE.
Ex "ESTATEE" and other Arrivals.
GENUINE AVH GLN in red cases 16
(squares.
Genuine AVH GLN, in white bottles.
Palm-tree Brand GLN, in 15 squares.
Dutch CURACAO, in stone bottles.
At LAMBERT, ATKINSON & Co.,
Hongkong, May 22, 1868.

Docks.
HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

CAPITAL, \$750,000;
IN 1,500 SHARES, OF \$500 EACH.

THE COMPANY'S DOCKS at ABERDEEN and WHAMPOA are in full working order, and the attention of Ship-owners is respectfully solicited to the advantages which these Establishments offer for the Docking and Repair of Vessels.

The following description of the Premises is submitted for the information of the Public.

ABERDEEN DOCK.
DOCK No. 1.

Built of GRANITE.
Length, 330 feet.
Breadth, 80
Depth of Water at Spring Tides, 18
do. Neap Tides, 16

NEW DOCK, No. 2.
Built of GRANITE.
Length, 400 feet.
Breadth, 90
Depth of Water at Spring Tides, 24
do. Neap Tides, 21

This DOCK is now under course of construction.

WHAMPOA DOCKS.
DOCK A.

Built of GRANITE.
Length, 550 feet.
Breadth, 80
Depth of Water at Spring Tides, 16
do. Neap Tides, 15

The above are the largest Docks in China and they are fitted with every appliance in the way of Caissons, powerful Steam Pumps, &c., to ensure safety and despatch in work.

DOCK B.

Built of GRANITE.
Length, 340 feet.
Breadth, 60
Depth of Water at Spring Tides, 18
do. Neap Tides, 15

This DOCK is now used either as one or two Docks.

DOCK C.

Built of WOOD.
Length, 260 feet.
Depth of Water at Spring Tides, 14
do. Neap Tides, 11

Fitted with Caissons and Steam Pumps.

DOCK D.

Length, 164 feet.
Depth of Water at Spring Tides, 12.6
do. Neap Tides, 9.6

DOCK E.

Length, 120 feet.
Depth of Water at Spring Tides, 11
do. Neap Tides, 8

D. and E. are Mud Docks available for small vessels, at very low rates.

WORKSHOPS.

The Workshops on the Premises, both at Aberdeen and Whampoa, possess every appliance necessary for the Repair of Ships or Steam Machinery. The Engineers' Shops are supplied with Lathes, Planing, Screw-cutting, Punching Machines, &c., &c., capable of executing work on the largest scale, and Blacksmith's Shops are equally well supplied with plant, and the work is entirely carried on under the Supervision of experienced Europeans.

Powerful Lifting Shears stand on a Jetty alongside where vessels can lie in 24 feet water and take in or out boilers, masts, &c.

BOILERMAKERS' DEPARTMENT.

The company in addition to executing Repairs are prepared to tender for supplying new Boilers to Steam-ships for constructing which they have great facilities.

FOUNDRY.

Iron and Brass Castings, either for Ships or general purposes, are executed with the utmost despatch.

STORES.

The Company's Stores will (when required) supply at moderate rates all the necessaries for Ships, such as Paint, Copper, Canvas, &c., &c.

STEAM TUG.

The Company's powerful Steam Tug *Fame* (100 Horse-power nominal) is always in readiness to Tow Seiling Vessels from Hongkong to the Dock free of charge, and will take them back or to Sea at reduced rates.

For further particulars, apply at the Office of the Company, *d'Aguilar Street*, Hongkong.

JOHN S. LAPRAIK,
Secretary.

N. B.—The Consignees or Master of any Vessel seeing reason to complain of the work done in the Docks, or in any way respecting the Dock arrangements, should address the Secretary on the subject—when their complaints will receive the immediate attention of the Directors of the Company.

Hongkong, October 13, 1868.

For Sale.

HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

CAPITAL, \$2,000,000, in 2,000 SHARES OF \$1,000 EACH.

\$100 per Share to be paid on Allotment, and \$100 six months after Allotment.

NOTICE.

WITH reference to the following Resolutions passed at a Meeting of the Shareholders of the Hongkong Fire Insurance Company held on the 8th instant, applications for Shares in the Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Limited will be received by the General Managers, the form of application to be as follows:

To the General Managers and Consulting Committee of the HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED,

I request you to allot me Shares of One Thousand Dollars each in the above-named Company, and I agree to accept such Shares, or any less number which may be allotted to me, and to pay a Call of One Hundred Dollars per Share on allotment, and a further Call of One Hundred Dollars per Share, six months after allotment, and I further undertake to subscribe to the Dues of Settlement when called on to do so.

I remain, Gentlemen,
Your Obedient Servant,

GILMAN & Co.,
Agents North British and Mercantile Insurance Company.

Hongkong, March 9, 1868.

RESOLUTIONS REFERRED TO ABOVE.

No. 1.

That the General Managers and Consulting Committee are hereby authorized to adopt measures for the reconstruction of the Company as the Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Limited, on the basis proposed in the Memorandum of the 2nd April presented to this Meeting.

No. 2.

That the General Managers and Consulting Committee are hereby requested to receive applications for Shares in the Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Limited, and on the receipt of such applications to the extent of One Thousand Shares to call an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Hongkong Fire Insurance Company for the purpose of authorizing its dissolution and the transfer of its assets and liabilities to the new Company.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
General Managers,
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company.

Hongkong, April 7, 1868.

N.B.—Forms of application for Shares may be had at the Office of the Company, Queen's Road.

Hongkong, April 9, 1868.

HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

NOTICE.

FROM and after this date the following rates will be charged for Short Period Insurances, viz.—

Not exceeding 1 month, $\frac{1}{4}$ of the Annual Rate.
Above 1 month and not exceeding three months, $\frac{1}{4}$ " "

Above 3 months and not exceeding six months, $\frac{1}{4}$ " "

Above 6 months, the full Annual Rate.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
General Managers,
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company.

Hongkong, April 7, 1868.

ALLIANCE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

NOTICE.

FROM and after this date the following rates will be charged for Short Period Insurances, viz.—

Not exceeding 1 month, $\frac{1}{4}$ of the Annual Rate.

Above 1 month and not exceeding three months, $\frac{1}{4}$ " "

Above 3 months and not exceeding six months, $\frac{1}{4}$ " "

Above 6 months, the full Annual Rate.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents, Alliance Fire Assurance Company.

Hongkong, April 7, 1868.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Office, are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE, on the usual Terms and Conditions.

Risks will also be accepted at the following Ports:

Canton, by Messrs DEACON & Co.

Amoy, by E. L. LASCA, Esq.

Fuhchau, by Messrs KINNEAR & Co.

Full particulars of Rates, &c., may be obtained on application to,

ADAM SCOTT & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, May 22, 1866.

MERCHANTS' MUTUAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, SAN FRANCISCO.

Paid Up Capital, \$500,000.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies at current rates and of whom all useful information may be obtained:

By Order of the Board,
JAS. B. NORTHCOTT, Secretary.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE to the extent of \$50,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored therein.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, August 24, 1864.

NOTICE.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE, on the usual Terms and Conditions.

Established 1800.

CAPITAL, £2,000,000.

ACCUMULATED FUNDS £2,293,927.

ANNUAL REVENUE £497,263.

THE Undersigned Agents at Hongkong for the above Company are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE, to the extent of £20,000 on any Building or on Merchandise in the same.

GILMAN & Co.

Hongkong, June 21, 1864.

Insurances.

HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

REDUCTION IN THE RATES OF PREMIUM.

DETACHED and semi-detached Dwelling-Houses removed from Town, and their Contents, $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

Other Dwelling-Houses used strictly as such, and their Contents, $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

Godowns, Offices, Shops, &c., and their Contents, $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

GILMAN & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, March 9, 1866.

NOTICE.

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To the General Managers and Consulting Committee of the HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED,

I request you to allot me Shares of One Thousand Dollars each in the above-named Company, and I agree to accept such Shares, or any less number which may be allotted to me, and to pay a Call of One Hundred Dollars per Share on allotment, and a further Call of One Hundred Dollars per Share, six months after allotment.

I remain, Gentlemen,
Your Obedient Servant,

GILMAN & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, March 9, 1866.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company are prepared to accept Risks on the usual terms.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, February 20, 1868.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company are prepared to accept Risks on the usual terms.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, June 6, 1867.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company are prepared to accept Risks on the usual terms.

Insurances.

NOTICE.

IN ASSURANCE COMPANY. And after this date the following will be charged for Short Period
ding one month 1 of the Annual Rate.
months exceeding 2 " " the full annual rate.
months, 3 " " TURNER & Co., Agents.
April 13, 1868.

Miscellaneous.

AND QUERIES:
ON CHINA AND JAPAN.
BY MEDIUM OF INTER-COMMUNICATION
FOR NATIONAL AND LITERARY MEN,
CITIES AND RESIDENTS IN THE
EAST generally.
EDITED BY N. B. DENNYS.

ICE 80 PER ANNUM.

NOTES OF THE PRESS.

Received a copy of "Notes and Queries" and its publication will be really contains much matter relating to what otherwise would be lost, and
success. "Inquiries, Curiosities, and scientific men ought to congratulate themselves on the
of "Notes and Queries," as it
medium of communication into notice what otherwise might
known and buried in themselves.
Law and Officialism have got
Science and Philology their
Querists, and Missionaries their
various divisions of mental
work in this land ought to be
care of, for our part we are glad
several issues, both on account
of information and instruction they
the index they supply to the
of the foreign community in

Free Press, Mar. 2, 1867.)
Received the first number of a
complaint of eight pages entitled
"Notes and Queries on China and Japan,"
none able and interesting
writers on China, together with
numerous queries for future
answer, and states that the
its pages will depend upon the
length of its contributions,
will be received with eagerness
men, as throwing light upon
traditions of China, with
the laws of the various
the customs of the people.

News Letter, Mar. 23, 1867,
received the first number, which
is out-of-the-way, and inter-

nal Recorder, May 17, 1867.)

in possession of the fourth
"Notes and Queries on China and Japan."
In saying that the present
in interest and importance
we have already said a
in its favour. Our knowledge
countries has hitherto been so
so ill-arranged, entombed as it
series of works, in different lan-
spreading in point of time, over
centuries, that some means
what is really new, from what
been over and over again de-
sought to be desired * * *
of intercommunication on
any other subjects of interest
connected with the far East, we
the appearance of "Notes and
* * * We need only add that
is of convenient size, is care-
by Mr. N. B. Dennys, and is
the low price of 80 per annum;
said this, we trust that "Notes
on China and Japan" will meet
success which so creditable a
proves at the hands of those
instatic researchers.

of North China Branch of
Royal Asiatic Society.
March 1867.
icals which are likely to be of
have also been commenced
at Foochow and is called
"Daily Recorder," and the other
in Hongkong, and is called
"Daily Recorder." It is intended to serve
of intercommunication for
Chinese Philology, Ge-
ography. These indications of
they are perhaps the most impor-
tance, "Notes and Queries" has been our
record, for they are all means
that mutual understanding one
which seems so hard to estab-
Europe and China.

tionary Recorder, April 1867.)
numbers of "Notes and Quer-
ies on China and Japan" have been placed
The magazine is every way
its editor and publishers, and
wish them the utmost suc-
efforts to fill an important and
coupled place in Eastern liter-

on Times, Mar. 1867.)
this week, apropos of some
correspondence which has appeared
our columns, an extract from
"Notes and Queries on China and Japan," on the subject of in-
which we particularly recom-
mend of our contributors as
some reliable facts in con-
the vexed question. * * *
as the "Notes" is peci-
c for bringing to light valua-
in respect to this com-
people, language, and in-
it deserves it will be as warm-
as it is now, especially to the philological
secretary Wade, making rapid
acquisition of the languages
of the devoted missionaries
already grown grey in their
service to which they have given

No. 1568.—JUNE 13, 1868.]

THE CHINA MAIL.

3

Post-Office Notifications.

Intimations.

\$500.

IT is hereby notified for general information that henceforward Book Packets, and Packets of Samples or Patterns may be transmitted by the Post in the Mails by the British Contract. Packets between Hongkong, Shanghai, Yokohama, and Nagasaki, at the following rates, viz.—

FOR A BOOK PACKET, OR A PACKET OF PATTERNS.

Under 4 ounces, 6 cents.

Above 4 ounces and not exceeding 8 ounces, 12 ".

Above 8 ounces and not exceeding 12 ounces, 18 ".

Above 12 ounces and not exceeding 16 ounces, 24 ".

For every additional 4 ozs., 6 ".

The Postage must in all cases be paid in advance.

Special attention is directed to the following Rules and Regulations which will be strictly enforced:—

AS REGARDS BOOKS.

A Book Packet may contain any number of separate Books, Almanacks, Maps or Prints, and any quantity of paper, vellum or parchment (to the exclusion of letters whether sealed or open); and the Books, Maps, Paper, &c., may be either printed, written or plain, or any mixture of the three.

ALL legitimate binding, mounting, or covering of the same or of a portion thereof, will be allowed, whether such binding be loose or attached; a salvo rollers in the case of prints, markers (whether of paper or otherwise) in the case of Books, and in short whatever is necessary for the safe transmission of literary or artistic matter or apparently appertains thereto.

Every Book packet must be either without a cover, or in a cover open at the ends or sides.

It must not contain any letter, open or sealed, nor any sealed enclosure whatever.

No packet must exceed two feet in length, breadth or depth; exceeding these dimensions it cannot be forwarded through the Post.

AS REGARDS PATTERNS.

They must not be of intrinsic value. This rule excludes all articles of a saleable nature, and indeed, whatever may have a value of its own, apart from its mere use as a pattern; and the quantity of any material sent ostensibly as a pattern must not be so great that it can fairly be considered as having on this ground an intrinsic value.

There must be no writing or marks other than the address of the person for whom the packet is intended, a trade mark and numbers, and prices of the articles; otherwise the packet will be detained or forwarded as charged as an unpaid letter.

The Kaufartschiffen have the Bundesflagge stets zu lassen, sobald es ein Schiff oder Fahrzeug der Bundeskriegsmarine ist die neue Bundesflagge im kleinen Format, rings umgeben von einem weissen Streifen, dessen Breite gleich der inneren Streifen ist.

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The Kaufartschiffen have the Bundesflagge stets zu lassen, sobald

Notices of Firms.

MR. R. A. H. TOLLIUS GLUZENKAMP, being from this date interested in our Firm, will sign the same per procuracion. REYNVAAN BROTHERS & Co. Hongkong, June 1, 1868. Isop

NOTICE.
WE have established Mr. J. R. CUNNINGHAM as our Agent in Amoy and all business addressed to his care comes under our control.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co. Hongkong, June 1, 1868. 16ju

NOTICE.
MR. BENJAMIN ROBERT STANFORD was admitted a Partner in our Firm on 1st January, 1868. J. McDONALD & Co., Shipwrights. Hongkong, May 1, 1868. 16ag

NOTICE.
WE have authorized Mr. CLACE BUDDE to sign our Firm from this date. DREYER & Co. Hongkong, January 1, 1868.

NOTICE.
THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. RICHARD B. PARK in our Firm ceased on the 31st March, 1868.

ALFRED WILKINSON & Co. Hongkong, April 16, 1868. 36ju

NOTICE.
THE interest and responsibility of Mr. W. C. VAN OORDT in our firm ceased on the 1st January, 1866.

ROSMAN & Co. Hongkong, November 10, 1867.

I have this day established myself as a General Commission Merchant on the style or firm of VAN OORDT & Co. (Sd) W. O. VAN OORDT. Yokohama, October 24, 1867. 16

NOTICE.
FROM and after this date Mr. GEORGE F. BOWMAN will act as AGENT of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company at this Port.

S. L. PHELPS, Agent. Hongkong, August 15, 1868.

NOTICE.
THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. FERDINAND NISSEN in our Firm ceased on the 30th April last.

The Business will in future be conducted under the Style and Firm of ROBERTSON & Co. in which Mr. PETER GABAIN has been admitted a Partner.

NISSEN & ROBERTSON. Ningpo, May 8, 1868. 16ag

NOTICE.
THE connection of the Undersigned with the Firm of MESSRS THOS. HUNT & Co. ceases from this date.

J. M. ARMSTRONG. Hongkong, May 1, 1868.

NOTICE.
MR. FERDINAND NISSEN and MR. HEINRICH HOPPES have been authorized to sign our Firm here and in China from this date.

HEINRICH & CO. Hongkong, May 12, 1868. 16ag

NOTICE.
MR. J. MURRAY FORBES is authorized to sign our name at Canton from this date.

RUSSELL & Co. China, February 15, 1868.

NOTICE.
MR. GEORGE M. UKRILL SMITH is authorized to sign our Firm per pro-curation from this date.

COARE, LIND & Co. Canton, June 4, 1868. 16ju

NOTICE.
MR. RYLE HOLME has been admitted a partner in our firm.

GLOVER & Co. Nagasaki, January 1, 1867.

NOTICE.
I HAVE this day established myself at this port as a Public Tea Inspector and General Commission Agent under the Style or Firm of JOHN ODELL & Co.

JOHN ODELL. Foochow, April 13, 1868. 16ju

NOTICE.
FROM and after this date, Captain J. C. SAUNDERS will undertake the Business of my Marine Surveying at this port.

J. C. DRING, Marine Surveyor. Foochow, August 1, 1867.

NOTICE.
WITH reference to the above, the business hitherto carried on by H. J. DIXON, Esq. at Foochow will be conducted by the Undersigned.

J. C. SAUNDERS, Chap. Min., Pagoda Anchorage, Foochow.

Foochow, August 1, 1867.

NOTICE.
I HAVE established myself at this port as a General Storerkeeper and Commission Agent.

JAMES EDWARDS. 89, Yokohama, March 19, 1868.

NOTICE.
I HAVE established myself at this Port as a General Storerkeeper and Commission Agent.

JAMES EDWARDS. 89, Yokohama, March 19, 1868.

NOTICE.
THE whole of the Second Floor now occupied by the Undersigned, situated at Peader's Wharf, comprising Dining Room and Pantry and fifteen Bed Rooms.

Also, one half of the First Floor suitable for Offices.

THOS. HUNT & Co. Hongkong, May 13, 1868. 16ju

TO LET.
AN OFFICE with Godown, and Com- prade's Room.

Apply to MELCHERS & Co. Hongkong, October 1, 1868.

Houses and Lands.

TO LET.

1 HOUSE in Spring Gardens, containing four Rooms and Out Houses; Rent, \$28 per month. Apply at the Victoria Foundry. Hongkong, March 12, 1868.

TO BE LET.

10, Shelley Street. Gas and Water laid on. Apply to THOS. HOWARD, Stanton Street. Hongkong, June 6, 1868.

TO LET.

4 COMMODIOUS HOUSES, situated in Morrison Hill, commanding a thorough view of the Harbour, with Stables, &c. Apply to

THOMAS WALLACE, East Point Godown. Hongkong, June 6, 1868.

TO BE LET.

1 TWO New and Strong GODOWNS on Marine Lot No. 63.

Apply to

GAVIN THOMPSON, at Ginn, LAVIN, STON & Co.'s, Hongkong, December 16, 1867.

TO LET.

1 THE Large Matched No. 3, at Pekelulum, containing five rooms with out-houses and Stables attached. Water laid.

For particulars, apply to

H. PESTONJEE SETNA, at Messrs P. A. C. CAMAJEE & Co.'s Office. Hongkong, June 2, 1868.

TO LET.

1 THE Undersigned will undertake to let Cotton, Rice, Coals, and other Merchandise, in their own boats, and to receive the same on STORAGE in First-class Granite godowns, on Moderate Terms.

ROB. S. WALKER & Co. Hongkong, March 4, 1868.

NOTICE.

1 THE OFFICE and GODOWN situated at the corner of Wellington and Aberdeen Streets, and at present in the occupation of

MESSRS ELMENHORST & SANDERS.

For particulars, apply to

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co. Hongkong, March 6, 1868.

TO LET.

1 THE Dwelling HOUSE in the Albany at present occupied by Mr. N. R. MASSON. Occupation can be had in a few weeks. Application can be made to Mr. MASSON at the Albany.

Hongkong, September 25, 1867.

NOTICE.

1 THE connection of the Undersigned with the Firm of MESSRS THOS. HUNT & Co. ceases from this date.

CHARLES RIVINGTON, At Messrs LANDSTEIN & Co.'s Office. Stanley Street. Hongkong, January 1, 1868.

TO LET.

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THE DYNASTY OF THE ROTHSCHILDS.

[Translated from "Les Mémoires du Boulevard."] Above all things, dear reader, permit me to present to you a young man, who certainly is worthy of exciting your attention and interest. He is 22 years old, bears an honorable name, and wears only since a short time the official robe of a French lawyer. He lives in Paris, in the Rue Taitbout, and his name is Nathaniel James Edward de Rothschild. The enthusiasm with which he devotes himself to his profession, and his fortune, induces him not to ask for fees; may he be able and willing to advance money to his clients.

Baron Edward is the son of Baron Nathaniel, and a nephew of Baron James de Rothschild. He found a very decent annual income in his cradle; nevertheless, he did not forget that no member of his family is allowed to spend his money in idleness, and as he had no taste for financial affairs, he resolved to devote himself to jurisprudence.

The fortunate young lawyer has only one misfortune to bemoan: for seven years past his father has been confined to his easy chair, for Baron Nathaniel de Rothschild is blind and paralyzed. Baron Nathaniel is the nephew and son-in-law of Baron James de Rothschild; he married the great banker's daughter, who bore to him two sons, the elder of whom is our wealthy young lawyer.

The James de Rothschild, the head of the famous family, possesses in the Rue Laítte one of the greatest banking-houses in the world. He is 73 years old, and still strong and active—so much so, indeed, that he has hitherto always declined to leave the management of his immense business to his children. His will alone decides everything, and his two sons, Alphonse and Gustavus, are only the Secretaries of State of their lord and father. His Majesty James I., King of Millions, and lender of millions to the kings of this world.

Baron James de Rothschild married the daughter of his brother Solomon, for the Rothschilds do not intermarry with other families. A rare exception was the marriage of Baron Gustavus de Rothschild, who married Miss Anspach, eldest daughter of a judge of the Supreme Court of France. His young bride brought him a dowry of 500,000 francs. On the evening of the wedding-day, when Baron Gustavus took his bride to his mansion, he handed her an annual package, and said to her: "The first request of your husband (and you) is that you must not refuse him (and you) know that you may take back these 500,000 francs and add them to your little sister's dowry." So much do they care for a mill in the house of the Rothschilds. It is generally believed that the Rothschild family consists only of men who care for nothing but to amass money. Nothing can be more erroneous. They are men of heart, and also hard working men. When, two years ago, a personal affair obliged me to request an audience of Baron James de Rothschild, he fixed 8 o'clock as the hour when he would receive me. I rose, therefore, at 7 o'clock in the morning; it was in mid-winter and the windows were full of snow, and I drove to the Rue Laítte.

I found the Baron in his cabinet, his hair carefully dressed; he wore a full suit of black broad-cloth and a white cravat. He was just drinking a cup of tea and giving orders to his Secretary, a very young Prussian named Benard, who, a few years since, came almost penniless to Paris, and has since then obtained a highly important and lucrative position in the great banking-house of the Rue Laítte.

Baron James de Rothschild, who might live very comfortably on his interest, is, despite his 73 years, one of the most active and energetic men. He rises at 6 o'clock in the morning, and while Felix his *chef de chambre*, is shaving and dressing him, Bondeville, a teacher of elocution, reads to the Baron the most important passages from all the morning papers. If Rothschild is in good humor, Bondeville, who is very familiar with what is going on in the different theatres of Paris, relates some stage anecdotes to him.

At 8 o'clock James de Rothschild goes to work. His Secretary arrives and opens the private correspondence of the Baron, who receives every day about two hundred mendicant letters from all parts of Europe. Every letter is read attentively, and the Baron gives instructions as to what is to be done about it; for besides the pleasure of making money, Rothschild knows no greater pleasure than giving away money.

At half-past 9 M. Benard commences, in the Baron's presence, and under his supervision, his daily calculations in regard to the different money markets of the whole world. At the close of this important business, the Secretary retires, and the Baron, who has just earned his daily bread, thinks of the best way of spending a portion of his abundant means. He receives the dealers in paintings and curiosities, whom he instructed to discover rare objects of art for his most remarkable gallery at Ferrières, his beautiful country seat; for James de Rothschild is one of the most indefatigable collectors in Paris. When one of these dealers in curiosities sells a plain-looking piece of earthenware, the value of which is known only to connoisseurs, for the pittance of 20,000, one may be sure to find it on the following morning in the collection of Baron James de Rothschild.

At 11 o'clock he goes to his bureau, where with the exception of an hour for lunch, he remains until 6 o'clock. Then he goes to his club, where he plays a comfortable rubber of whist. At 8 o'clock, the whole family assembles at his table to take dinner with him.

The daily reign of the Baron is over now commences that of the Baroness. And here we perceive how fortunate this man really is, for in addition to his many millions, heaven has given to him in his wife one of the most amiable, elegant, and accomplished ladies. Among the guests at the dinner-table are often seen Flotz, the great orator and historian, and General Charnier, the illustrious Captain.

From time to time the Baron rises at the dessert, and repairs to the small theatre in the Rue de la Tour d'Avergne, where he applauds the performances of the pupils of M. Bondeville, his reader. But no matter at what hour he may go to bed, he will always be found at his post by 7 o'clock in the morning.

Although Baron James de Rothschild is known to be inexorable in business matters, his heart is always soft enough. When ever he returns a somewhat stern reply, or even a rude refusal to an exchange broker who requests orders of him, this ill-tempered man may wish himself joy, for the Baron heals the wound already on the morrow, with the pleasant balm called

Brokerage. No sooner has Rothschild left his cabinet and got through his business affairs, than he becomes the most amiable and accessible man in all Paris.

He is well acquainted with, and very fond of authors and artists. Last fall, for instance, he met with a celebrated painter at an official dinner party.

"How do you do?" asked the millionaire.

"Very well, thank you, Baron."

"Why, I never see you any more. Pray come and see me at Ferrières. Draw them a hand on some of my game."

"Baron," replied the painter, laughing,

"It would be more agreeable to me to draw on Baron James de Rothschild for 10,000 francs."

"Well, you may do so," said the Baron, "but not draw before the close of the month; for, on the 15th instant I have to pay already more drafts than I like to see come in."

MISCELLANEOUS.

The SAWING MACHINE.—The French are just claiming the honor of inventing the sawing machine, or behalf of one Barthélémy Thimonnier, a dissolute young tailor of St. Etienne, who did not like plying the needle himself, but, without any mechanical idea, set about making a machine to do it for him. It is asserted that, after years of labor, he perfected a plan and obtained a patent in 1830; and further, that he got eight of his machines, with himself at their head, installed in the atelier of a Paris army tailor; but the workmen would not tolerate the innovations, and frequently damaged them. He came to England, and sold his rights to a Manchester company. One of his machines was sent to the 1851 Exhibition, but by some fatality did not reach it till too late for the jury examination. The poor man came before the time, and while Howe was beginning to read fame and fortune from his inventions, the first of which dates from 1849, Thimonnier was dying in misery. Grant all this; still the Frenchman did not originate the idea of sawing by mechanical appliances, for in 1795 a German, by name Weisenthal, produced embroidery by a double-pointed needle, threaded in the centre, which was automatically pushed into and drawn through the fabric by pincers plying on both sides. Machines are not invented off-hand—they grow. Clocks and watches grow; steam-engines grow; agricultural machinery grows, literally, for the primitive loom was nothing more than a hooked branch of a tree, and the primitive harrow a branch drawn over the ground; and the mechanism of our day are sawing the seeds which will, as years roll on, grow into machines of which we can have no notion.—*One a Week.*

EXHUMATION OF ARTISTIC TREASURES AT JERUSALEM.—The present day witnesses an effort to add to these invaluable relics of ancient artists objects that may form an entirely new series in our galleries. Jewish art is highly peculiar. From the religious prohibition to produce likenesses of the human face or form, or of that of any living animal, the Hebrew goldsmith, silversmith, sculptor, or embroiderer was confined to the representation of foliage, fruit, and flowers, to the meanderings of arabesques, and to the production, on some occasions at least, of those mysterious symbolic adorments of the sacred capital, the description of which most closely talles with the forms of the winged bulls and winged lions of the exhumed Assyrian cities. An effort is now being made which, if continued, bids fair to place before us all that yet remains of an ancient and peculiar style of art, which, formed in Egypt and in Phoenicia, and cognate, it would seem to Mesopotamian design, had attained a high and rare degree of excellence three thousand four hundred years ago.

No time is to be lost. The advantage which the energy of the explorers has won from the superstition and bigotry of the lords of the Holy City, incredible as it would have appeared to earlier travellers in Palestine, should be followed up to the utmost. A denise of the turban of Sultan, a change in the Pasha of Jerusalem, an outburst of Moslem fanaticism, a re-opening of the ever-threatening Eastern question, might at any hour close the shafts and galleries that are even now in danger from the want of those shores and frames that the exploration committee have no funds to provide. The result of a cessation of the works would be most disastrous. Positive injury to the discovered relics would be occasioned, and the solution of some of the most interesting questions that can engage the attention of the investigator would be postponed sine die. Every lover of ancient art should hasten to send his obols to support the Palestine exploration fund. There is one point to which the researches of Lieutenant Warren have not as yet been directed. Of the three hills which constituted the city of Jerusalem in the time of Vespasian, it seems to be Moriah, the site of the Temple and of the tower of Antonia, and to the ravines and the base of the hill of the best way of spending a portion of his abundant means. He receives the dealers in paintings and curiosities, whom he instructed to discover rare objects of art for his most remarkable gallery at Ferrières, his beautiful country seat; for James de Rothschild is one of the most indefatigable collectors in Paris. When one of these dealers in curiosities sells a plain-looking piece of earthenware, the value of which is known only to connoisseurs, for the pittance of 20,000, one may be sure to find it on the following morning in the collection of Baron James de Rothschild.

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slackening of their exertions would be felt as an almost personal misfortune by all who have given serious attention to the subjects which their past and future discoveries bid fair so splendidly to illustrate. We call on lovers of art to aid an enterprise which must produce important results exceeding the most sanguine anticipation.—*The Art Journal, London and New York.*

One of the incidental results of the present deadlock in the American Government is that the Court of St. James's is likely to be without an accredited representative of the United States. Mr. Adams has remained at his post for a long time past only to accommodate Mr. Seward, as no one whom the President might nominate his successor would be likely to receive the approval of the Senate. Mr. Adams, it is understood, will not postpone his return to America beyond the time he has already fixed, and unless Mr. Wade succeeds Mr. Johnson almost immediately, and nominates a Minister satisfactory to the majority, the post may lie vacant for months. The American diplomatic service has been in a state of great confusion ever since Mr. Johnson has sat in the White House. The Minister at Portugal, happening to write a letter to Mr. Seward in which he condemned the proceedings of Congress, at once had his salary stopped by the offended Legislature, and has been kept without any allowance whatever for more than two years. The Minister at Vienna was said, most unjustly, to have abused Mr. Seward, and as Mr. Seward reproached him somewhat bitterly, Mr. Motley resigned. In this case the Senate remained true to the Minister, and still refused to acknowledge any vacancy at Vienna. For Berlin a gentleman was happily found who had contrived to distribute his compliments between the White House and the Capitol with so equal a hand that neither power could refuse to reward his dexterity. After Mr. Bigelow's retirement the choice of his successor at Paris commanded itself to universal approval, but a public man so popular with all parties as General Dix is not easily found in any country. It is absurd to say that a Republican Congress would send General M'Clennan to Great Britain; there is more probability that General Butler would be their chosen man, especially in the event of the President being deposed. The appointment has been discussed in anticipation by one or two of the American papers, and should it ever be made our Foreign Secretary for the time being will find abundant employment prepared for him by the hero of New Orleans.

CARLYLE AND RUSKIN.—There are not at this moment in Europe two men whose genius is more frankly admitted than that of Mr. Carlyle and Mr. Ruskin. That they are both characteristic, more or less, by extravagance and eccentricity we shall grant; but they have produced works remarkable not more for splendor of diction than for vigor of thought, acuteness of observation, fitness of moral sensibility, and force of moral judgment. They tell us, with constantly deepening emphasis, as they increase in years, that the whole system of our affairs—political, social, moral, intellectual, material—is in a state of wreck and ruin. More than thirty years ago, Mr. Carlyle, abandoning that some hopefulness, and somewhat gaiety which led so rare a charm to his earlier essays, began to talk of "distracted society, vacuous, prurient," an age which slumbers and somnambulates, which cannot speak, but only screech and gibber; "you know that there is a passage in the Scriptures which declares that nothing unclean shall inherit the Kingdom of Heaven?" "Yes, Bruder Goodrich, I have heard tell of it." "Aunt Sojourner, do you know that there is a passage in the Scriptures which declares that nothing unclean shall inherit the Kingdom of Heaven?" "Yes, Bruder Goodrich, I have heard tell of it." "Aunt Sojourner, do you know that there is a passage in the Scriptures which declares that nothing unclean shall inherit the Kingdom of Heaven?" "Yes, Bruder Goodrich, I have heard tell of it." "Well, Aunt Sojourner, you smoke, and you cannot enter the Kingdom of Heaven because there is nothing so unclean as the breath of a smoker. What do you say to that?" "Why, Bruder Goodrich, I speak to leave my bref behind when I go to Heaven."

THE JOHN DORY.—The following extract with respect to the John Dory is instructive and amusing. I should like to give a derivation for those who are fond of them;—one I have so often heard given wrongly, that I should like to correct it. As most people what the derivation of John Dory (the fish) is, and they will tell you it is Jean-Dore, the French John. Now this is obviously wrong, when, if you ask a fishmonger in Paris for a Jean-Dore, he does not know what you mean. The true derivation is this: the name of the fish in Spain is "Janitors," so named after St. Peter, who is the Janitor or Porter of Heaven; it is the fish which he pulled up with the tribute-money. The fish also bears his thumb-mark in its head. So easily—please pronounce it in Spanish, Janitores—Jean Dore! John Dore! One more and I have done. The name of moustache in Spanish is "Bigotes." Why? The German mercenaries were the first to wear them and introduced them into Spain—they were employed a great deal at auto-dafés, and tortures of the Inquisition: So Bigotes, our own word.

The Jewish Chronicle, a very high authority amongst the people whose views it advocates, has the following remarks in reference to the new Premier and Judaism:—"There seems indeed to be a singular mistake as to the relation of Mr. Disraeli to Judaism. Some Jews consider him as an apostate, and urge his apostasy as an instance of tergiversation. Some Christians scoff at him as a Jew, with a singular disregard of all they owe to the Hebrew race. Now, the fact is that, in plain English, Disraeli is neither an apostate nor a Jew. He was born of Hebrew parents. His father, Isaac Disraeli, the author, and his mother, a son of the Baileys, were members of Sephardic Jewish families. His grandfather and grandmother indeed rest in the Portuguese Cemetery at Mile End. Benjamin Disraeli was admitted into the communion of Israel, but his father, thinking it fit to quarrel with his synagogue, failed to teach his child Judaism. One day, Rogers, the celebrated banker-poet, happening to visit at Isaac Disraeli's house at Hackney, when Benjamin was about five or six years old, and regretting to find so intelligent a youth without religious instruction, took him to Hackney Church. From this event dates his absolute and complete severance from the Jewish Community. He became a Christian, and a great genius was lost to us."

THE SOUTHERN STATES.—Mr. John Everett writes from Memphis (Tennessee) to the Star, describing the condition of the Southern States. He gives a very gloomy account. The entire system of planting as it was utterly at an end. Since the war they have lost in endeavoring to keep up the old regime six hundred millions of dollars. Every planter is ruined, and they have pulled down with them nearly every Southern merchant. The machinery of labour as it was broken up, and neither the late slaves nor their masters are equal to the new situation. This Southern people have made a great mistake in handing over to the coloured people the labour of the country, and growing only one crop, viz., cotton—to the exclusion and entire neglect of anything and everything else. The change in the position of the negro, as

adopts the more profitable plan of buying his provisions in the rough, and by weight, and as he knows the names and prices of all the "old bits" in the butchers' shops, he can indulge in the luxury of flesh meat much oftener than an inexperienced man, and can vary the dressing and cooking of his course and limited food to a surprising extent.—*Dickens's "All the Year Round."*

Ever since the failure of the Bank of Bombay dark stories have been whispered concerning the mismanagement which brought about the disaster. The scandal was not lessened by the fact that the Government of the Western Presidency was officially connected with the bank. It now appears that sums as large as £10,000 were lent without security to persons not known to the trading community, and solely to enable them to speculate in the share market. The officers and other servants of the Crown, and the wealthier natives, who kept their money in this bank under the belief that its relations with the Government rendered it secure, were little aware that every sum deposited in the establishment was being squandered by eager and reckless gamblers.

The circumstances of the affair warrant a more searching inquiry into the conduct of all the officials that has yet been made, and the lost money ought to be traced as far as possible. This investigation is due to the Government of Bombay no less than to the public. A prosperous bank suddenly fails for £200,000 and only a very small proportion of the amount is accounted for. Where did the remainder go? It is desirable that this question should be properly answered. A great breach of trust, such as has obviously been committed in this case, certainly ought not to be "hush'd up." It ought to be ascertained who borrowed the money, and whether any Government officers took advantage of the obliging disposition of the bank directors. Sir Stafford Northcote should satisfy himself on these points before finally lending his sanction to the assumption of the Government with another Bank of Bombay.—*Part Mall Gazette.*

A SICKING NEGRO.—A quaint negro story is going the rounds of the American papers. Amongst the most welcome visitors and speakers on the lecture list of the Sabbatarian is a young woman of the name of Sojourner Truth. Her courage, her originality, her natural eloquence, attract large audiences, and give her great popularity among that class of people in that neighbourhood. A few months ago she lectured in the College Hall of Milton. She was the guest of Mr. Goodrich, an out-and-out temperance man, and a noted hater of tobacco. Now, Sojourner, who does not intend to smoke hereafter, is given to smoking here; and the morning after the lecture was puffing away with a long pipe in her mouth, when her host, Mr. Goodrich, approached her, and commenced conversation with the following interrogatory:—

"Aunt Sojourner, do you think you are a Christian?" "Yes, Bruder Goodrich, I am."

"Aunt Sojourner, do you believe in the Bible?" "Yes, Bruder Goodrich, I believe the Scripturites, though I can't read 'em out loud." "Aunt Sojourner, do you know that there is a passage in the Scriptures which declares that nothing unclean shall inherit the Kingdom of Heaven?" "Yes, Bruder Goodrich, I have heard tell of it." "Aunt Sojourner, do you believe it?" "Yes, Bruder Goodrich, I believe it." "Well, Aunt Sojourner, you smoke, and you cannot enter the Kingdom of Heaven because there is nothing so unclean as the breath of a smoker. What do you say to that?" "Why, Bruder Goodrich, I speak to leave my bref behind when I go to Heaven."

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